

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING										
Estimated Budget Authority	*	-1	-3	-4	-5	-9	-18	-29	-41	-54
Estimated Outlays	*	-1	-3	-4	-5	-9	-18	-29	-41	-54

Note.—* = less than \$500,000.

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes the bill will be enacted before the end of the calendar year 2004 and that the restrictions on issuing new visas will take effect immediately. By eliminating the diversity visa lottery, H.R. 775 would decrease the number of immigrants who become legal permanent residents by about 44,000 each year—not all persons selected immigrate to the United States within the period in which the visas are valid. Fewer permanent legal residents would, over time, lower the enrollment for benefits under the Food Stamp and Medicaid programs and thus lower estimated spending for those programs.

Food Stamps

While adult immigrants have a five-year waiting period for benefits, legal permanent residents under the age of 18 are automatically eligible for food stamps. CBO estimates that there will be about 440,000 fewer legal permanent residents over the 10-year period. Based on data from the Current Population Survey on participation by noncitizens before the changes in eligibility that were enacted in 1996, CBO estimates that by 2009, 4,000 fewer children would receive food stamps. Overall, CBO estimates that by 2014 about 23,000 fewer people would receive food stamps. Food Stamp program costs would decrease by \$13 million over the 2005–2009 period and \$105 million over the 2009–2014 period.

Medicaid

By decreasing the number of legal permanent residents, H.R. 775 would reduce the number of individuals enrolling in the Medicaid program. Under Medicaid law, immigrants entering the United States after August 22, 1996, are subject to a five-year ban from receiving Medicaid coverage. CBO expects that certain participants in the diversity visa program (mainly children, pregnant women, and some disabled people) will qualify for Medicaid five years after entering the United States. CBO estimates that by 2014, about 9,000 fewer people would receive Medicaid than under current law and that federal Medicaid spending would decrease by about \$59 million over the 2010–2014 period.

State Department

Applicants pay no fee for submitting an application to the Department of State for the special lottery; however, there is a \$100 special processing fee payable to the Department of State by persons whose entries are selected and processed at a U.S. consulate. The applicants must also pay the regular visa fees at the time of visa issuance. The special processing fee generates about \$5 million in offsetting collections for the Department of State each year. The bill would lower collections by the Department of State, but spending would also decline by the amount of forgone collections.

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

The CIS currently charges fees totaling \$385 to register each selected applicant as a permanent U.S. resident. CBO estimates that CIS collects and spends about \$20 million annually in fees from diversity immigrants—a small fraction of more than \$1 billion in fees the agency collects and spends each year to administer programs relating to the entry of aliens. CBO estimates that eliminating the diversity visa program would reduce fee collections by about \$20 million annually, but

that spending would also decrease by an equivalent amount, so there would be no significant net budgetary effect.

Estimated impact on State, local, and tribal governments: H.R. 775 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. By decreasing the number of legal permanent residents in the United States, the bill would reduce the number of individuals enrolling in the Medicaid program. CBO estimates that the change would result in a savings for states of about \$45 million over the 2005–2014 period.

Estimated impact on the private sector: The bill contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: State Department: Joseph C. Whitehill (226–2840). Citizen and Immigration Services: Mark Grabowicz (226–2860). Food Stamps: Kathleen FitzGerald (226–2820). Medicaid: Jeanne De Sa (226–9010). Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell (225–3220). Impact on the Private Sector: Amina Masood (226–2940).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PRINCETON TOWNSHIP AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAM

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Princeton Township Affordable Housing Program, formed on November 18, 1984, by the adoption of Ordinance No. 84–31. This program began well before the New Jersey Supreme Court mandated affordable housing in each municipality throughout the State, and preceded the establishment of the New Jersey Council on Affordable Housing. The program has shown over the years Princeton Townships' commitment to maintaining a diverse population, and has been consistent in its dedication to provide housing opportunities for low and moderate income individuals who reside within the Princeton community. Princeton was far ahead of other towns.

To oversee the implementation of the Affordable Housing Program, the Princeton Township Housing Board was created. Since its inception, the Housing Board has developed hundreds of housing units in and around the greater Princeton area, the largest of which are the Princeton Community Village, Reading Circle, Griggs Farm, and Washington Oaks. In addition to the creation of a great number of housing units, the board has also established and funded a municipal Downpayment Assistance Program and Condominium Fee Assistance Program; these programs aim to assist those with low or moderate incomes in either initially purchasing or continuing to afford low and moderate income housing units. The Housing Board has also explored housing

for developmentally disabled individuals and seniors of low income. They have also partnered with Habitat for Humanity in building two units of affordable housing.

For the past 20 years, the program has never wavered in its commitment to affordable housing, and has continued to provide housing opportunities for a wide range of people from diverse economic and social backgrounds.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Princeton Township Affordable Housing Program for its commendable and exemplary work in ensuring affordable housing exists in New Jersey and wish it many years of continued success.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MR. AND MRS. ROBISON

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison were united in marriage on August 26, 1944; and Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison are celebrating 60 years of marriage; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison have demonstrated love and commitment to each other; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison must be commended for their loyalty and dedication to their family; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison have proven, by their example, to be a model for all married couples;

Therefore, I join with Walter and Virginia Robison's family, friends, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Walter and Virginia Robison as they celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary.

A TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DAVID K. BRAWLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Reverend David K. Brawley for his spiritual guidance and dedication to improving our community.

Rev. Brawley cultivated a relationship with God's Word when he was quite young. At the age of sixteen, he responded to God's will and was ordained by Rev. Winfred Pippen. He became the youth minister at First Baptist Church of Deer Park, New York, where he maintained his membership for thirteen years.

Rev. Brawley began his full time career in the ministry in 1994 at St. Paul Community Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York. An integral part of church leadership, Rev. Brawley is the coordinator for the Men-in-Training for